

FEEDING THE HEAVY HAULER.

the increase, for steady, heavy work the cities and on the farms and industries, says a herder of these islands. Heavy pairs of strong, well-bred and well broken milks are eagerly sought for by merchants and landowners the big cities, and the prices range

are per pair. Mules of this character are more reliable than the average heavy ones. They do not tire out so quickly, are less liable to disease, and they stand the hard pavements much better. Their lasting qualities under the severe strain of heavy city work are fully double that of a horse. While they can subsist on coarser feed than

When it is intended to make a specialty or regular business of raising and breeding a considerable total number, it is accomplished in the purchase of good stock, for the purpose. Even

When you may have an abundant supply it is not necessary to purchase any, young and expensive horses to feed from, but attend the sales of the great numbers of the large cities, provided you are a good judge of horses, and if you are not then secure the services of some one who is. There are many animals which are set up for sale there and which are



A WELL-BRED GREYHOUND.

which will usually be remedied in a few weeks or a few months in the country. In this way of buying a state season or two will enable you to fill out your quota of breeding mares and effect a saving on the entire investment of from one-third to one-half and have a bunch of as fine brood mares as could be bought anywhere on the continent.

tion is needed in the selection of fine, healthy, good natured and well developed Jack. Some years ago it was difficult and expensive matter to secure such an animal or even his services, but now there are numerous firms and individuals who make a business, and a large one, of breeding an well importing high class Jacks, from which

Selecting Good Calves.
A dairymaid says of selecting calves: First see if it is a strong, well built calf. The embryo udder is then examined to make sure that there are four good sized teats well set apart. I next consider the dam. Is she a good eater? How does she stand? How does she

general makeup say this is the true dairy type? And, finally, does her record show her to be a persistent, profitable working dairy animal? If so, the calf is worth giving a trial. The calf is fed on food to make it grow, but not so fast that it is bulky, so as to develop the digestive machinery. Heats the heifer come into profit at eighteen to twenty

Fattening Young Pigs.
A breeder who makes a specialty of raising pigs for the market feeds as follows: As soon as the pigs are weaned

milk with a little grain—not too much to begin with, about three parts corn and one part hay. As they get older feed them more grain. Always feed them all they will eat up clean, and be sure they are fed so they will be larger "tomorrow" than "today." If not you have lost all you have fed them today. When you have pumpkins, apples and melons, cook these, put them in the manure

and trees in whose shade, waste still not, and let it cook a little. I consider this the cheapest and best feed for fattening pig pigs. A pig to grow well must be kept in a dry, warm, clean pen.

Improving the Milk.

I wish to give a few hints as to how a farmer can improve his milk, says a dairyman. Use plenty of sawdust

Light in Cow Stables.
The light in a cow stable should

milkers can see to clean the cows properly for milking. This arrangement is accomplished in modern stables by building them thirty-four to thirty-six feet wide and having two rows of cows facing toward a feeding alley in the center.

Thomas Dairymen's association two buckets of butter scored exactly the same, and the only way to differentiate was by the appearance of the packaging. The owner of the master package was given a higher score because of quality.

ants are the best
tell us so
the rest.
Photographer,
Gettysburg, Pa.

